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JOHN MITCHELL, JR., - EDITOR

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Entered at the Post-Office at Richmond, Va. as second-class matter.

SATURDAY.....MAY 5TH, 1906.

We have received "Good night" a serenade, song and chorus by Mr. Walter W. Wallace. It is published by the Hub Music Co., of Boston, Mass.

The conviction is steadily growing that President Roosevelt had Senator B. R. Tillman in mind when he drew attention to the Man with the Muck-rake. Although colored women have been whipped and outraged and whole families destroyed by inhuman white brutes, at no time has the stentorian voice of this Senator from South Carolina been heard in behalf of the victims or in denunciation of the fiends guilty of such bestial brutality. But now when he wants to even up an old score with President Roosevelt, he makes much of the forcible removal of Mrs. Minor Morris, who had persistently refused to obey the White House officials and who had resisted the police.

We are of the opinion that she fared reasonably well, all things considered. The committee has reported favorably on the nomination of Secretary Barnes as Postmaster of the city of Washington and the indications are that he will be promptly confirmed.

#### FOREIGN LABORERS.

In view of the fact that the Negro-haters of the Southland are clamoring for foreigners with which to supplant the Negro laborers, the following will be interesting reading:

Mount Carmel, Pa. April 30.—A bloody conflict was precipitated here to-day between a mob of idle mine workers and a detachment of the new State constabulary, which resulted in the injuring of probably a score of men, four of them probably fatally.

Starting with an attack on the constabulary by several hundred foreigners, the riotous demonstration grew until, after two encounters in the streets, the town was thrown into a state of terror and the police were compelled to seek refuge in the barracks of the Sayre Colliery of the Lehigh Valley Coal Company. The platoon of police which was engaged in the fight with the rioters has been re-inforced by another platoon, and the sheriff of Northumberland County, who went to the scene of the trouble, is also in the barracks.

At 8 o'clock to-night the streets were crowded with foreigners, nearly all of whom are armed. Slavs, Lithuanians, Hungarians, and Italians, are pouring into the town from the hamlets, their faces inflamed with passion. Many citizens have barricaded their homes. Chief Burgess Fenman and the other borough officers cannot be found.

Troop C of the State Police, is in the Sayre barracks, while Troop G is on the way here from Wilkes-

barre. The streets are crowded with foreigners, who, it is said, are armed with dynamite. The town is in a state of great terror, and few people sleep to-night.

There is desultory firing going on at the Sayre barracks, and where several hundred foreign miners are gathered.

Let the work go on. These race-hating white folks of this section will awake when it is too late.

This seems to us to be an object lesson. Who would swap the good-natured tractable, fun loving black man for material such as this?

Now is the time for them to speak or "forever hold their peace."

#### SOCIALISM AND THE NEGRO.

We have received the following communication from New Orleans, Louisiana, which explains itself:

New Orleans, La., Apr. 29, '06.  
Mr. John Mitchell, Jr.,  
Editor of the Richmond PLANET,  
Richmond, Va.

My Dear Sir:  
In your issue of the 21st inst., under the caption, "Have we Lost Mr. Roosevelt?" I note the following: "As for Mr. Roosevelt, he has passed the Populist Party, and he now stands up to his boot-strap in the alleged mad and mire of the Socialist Party."

From the foregoing, you seem to not to take kindly to Socialism. And in your issue of the 14th inst., your comment on Sec. Taft at Tuskegee, gives one the opinion that Sec. Taft would like to get rid of the Negro. Under such circumstances, what would you have us do?

Without awaiting a reply however I wish to say that editors of influential Negro journals would do well to look into Socialism, without prejudice, with a view to learning for oneself the "what about it."

It is a live subject and it will not be many months before it will be discussed in every publication worth reading, and the Negro can ill afford to be ignorant of it.

Now, Mr. Mitchell, have you studied Socialism at all, or are you merely voicing an opinion from some unknown source? If you have not, let me suggest that you look into it from a religious point of view to ascertain whether it is in or out of harmony with Christianity. Also from a fraternal view point so as to know whether it is for or against the great principles of Fraternity. And from an economic view point to see how it affects the bread and butter of the people. And from the general point of view of the man who wants to be informed.

As a banker you may be opposed to Socialism, because under it there will be no need of banks and bankers. But believing, as I do that you are a man whose heart beats for his people, I feel that you would not stand opposed to anything that held out material and lasting benefits to them, though it did away with one line of occupation for you once you were assured of its feasibility.

If you have read this far I am very thankful, but read this:

What is the Socialistic solution for the Negro problem?

Socialists do not look upon the Negro as a problem, but as a workman. The economic interest of all workers, be they white, black, brown or yellow, are identical, and are all included in the program of Socialism. Socialists have no program separate and apart for different nationalities. The Socialist party is a party for the working class, and its program for the industrial revolution on account of race, color or creed. Socialism has no color and no creed line.

We demand for the black workman exactly what we demand for the white workman—ownership and democratic management of the tools with which he must work to provide himself with the necessities or luxuries of life. Socialism demands economic equality for all. Social equality is not a demand of Socialism. Because my Negro neighbor has an equal right with me to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, does not imply that he shall associate with me on terms of social equality or inequality.

The foregoing question and answer embodies a great fraternal principle. That Socialism is the thing that you want, that I need and the whole human race should have, I have no doubt.

Very respectfully yours,

R. ANTONIO ROGERS, SR.

Mr. Rogers asks his questions and then kindly answers them. Still, there is much left for us to say and we assure him that we are ready and willing to tell him what we advise the Negroes in this country in general and in the South in particular to do.

We cannot say that we have studied socialism, as we have had no need so to do. We have read its principles and feel reasonably certain that we understand the fundamental principles of this most remarkable organization that is now agitating the industrial centres of two hemispheres.

We have not intended to infer that we do not take kindly to socialism or that we are bitterly opposed to its tenets. We are not a socialist. We belong to the Republican Party and accordingly believe in the recognized principles of that organization. Socialism is the Utopia of the workingman's hopes. If its principles could be put into practice, it would be a panacea, a blessing for the poor man and on the other hand it would be a sure cure for the rapid accumulations of the wealthy.

As we understand it, all wealth would then belong to the state and the masses of the people would receive their proportionate share of its benefits, disbursed as it would be from one centralized point. If its plans could be perfected and its principles emphasized, it would be heaven on earth. The millennium would

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# From April 28, to Nov. 1, 1906.

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Clean, cut and entertaining. Booths of all kinds, Ice-Cream Parlor, First-class Restaurant, Boating, Bathing, Fishing, Indian Village, Gypsy Camp, Photograph Gallery, Shooting Gallery; last but not least, everybody's favorite, old as well as young, PROF. BOARDMAN'S UP-TO-DATE MERRY-GO-ROUND, with Imported Pipe Organ. No Intoxicating Liquors of any Description Sold on the Grounds. Intoxicated or disorderly persons will not be admitted. A UNIFORMED BODY OF POLICE ON THE GROUNDS AT ALL TIMES to preserve order.

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Southern Amusement Company, Proprietors.

indeed be at hand and poverty would flee away for ever.

It is needless to ask me then if such a plan would be out of harmony with Christianity. It is in consonance with it and if the leaders of the movement could convince the average voter that they were responsible and were able to effect the reformation that they promise, no party in the world could defeat the party of socialism in a fair and square conflict at the polls in a republic.

But can the promises of the socialists be realized? Can they establish such a form of government as the one promised? It would be well to state that the enemies of socialism endeavor to link its principles and precepts with those of the anarchists and thereby shut the advocates of this doctrine out of the forum of public favor. The two parties are not even remotely related, for one is in favor of all government and the other is in favor of no government.

We do not advocate socialism, because we believe in the principles of the Republican Party as enunciated by Sumner, Lincoln and Grant. We do not support socialism, because we believe in the Declaration of Independence as written by Jefferson and the Constitution of the United States as given to us by the Fathers of the Republic.

To establish socialism in this country, would be to overthrow both of those instruments. When it is a conceded fact that you cannot so much as change one of them, if we are to judge by the failure so to do during all of these years of strife on the part of the Negro-haters, it is evident to our mind that the present fabric of government can only be eliminated by earth-quake, bloody revolution or the exercise of that mysterious superhuman power so graphically described in the Scriptures.

When we espouse such a cause, we not only lose the friends we have, but we array ourselves against the industrial and financial interests of the civilized world, with no compensating advantages for so doing. We have hopes of being socialists some of these days, but it will be when the Father, Son and the Holy Ghost will be in command of the country in which we will then be residing. Jesus Christ was careful not to advocate socialism when he was on earth save in a spiritual form for he plainly declared that his kingdom was not of this world and when it was alleged that he was in favor of upsetting the form of government in vogue at that time, he was quick to disavow any such idea, for he said, "Render unto Caesar the things that are Caesar's and unto God, the things that are God's."

He paid his taxes just as every other citizen was required to do. What then would be the effect on the future of the Negro in this country, if ten million of them would openly declare in favor of the confiscation of all property and the transferring of all of it to the state? It might do good, but the indications are that it would do harm.

What do we advise the Negro to do? Buy land, save money, educate himself and children. Practice politeness and make friends with everybody, who will permit him to make friends with them. Contend for all of the rights and privileges vouchsafed any other citizen, but do it in a respectful way. Submit to indignities only when he cannot do otherwise and then under protest.

Contend against any discrimination on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude, and never voluntarily surrender as long as life lasts. Have plenty of religion, but let it be of the practical kind. Think not of death, but of life and die when he cannot help it. Secretary Taft represents himself

and he may also represent a large proportion of the Republican Party, including Mr. Roosevelt, but the doctrine enunciated by him is not in keeping with the former declarations of the great political organization, with which we too are identified. We cannot accept him as an absolutely safe guide, for he and Mr. Roosevelt have taken a plank out of the Democratic platform relating to railroad rates and are now attempting to make it a law, with Negro-hating Ben. Tillman of South Carolina in charge of the measure.

It should not be forgotten that there is not a country or republic on earth that is at present conducted according to the principles of socialism. The effort to establish even cities by this party has been a failure. Rev. John Alexander Dowrie's Zion City is a near approach to it and the world knows the result.

This then should emphasize the necessity of the Negro's making his contest within the lines prescribed by the Constitution of the United States. Should he decide to emigrate to Africa, he might try the experiment, unhampered by existing laws. When the Republican Party in convention assembled goes back on its principles and inserts in its platform the doctrine of the Negro-haters, it will be time enough for the masses of us to meet together and form new alignments and combinations.

If individual members of the race desire to affiliate with any of the minor parties now in existence, it should be their will and pleasure to do so.

Some of the leading members of the Republican Party, at times worry us much, but the great organization itself has always "rung true."

#### PRODUCE QUOTATIONS

The Latest Closing Prices in the Principal Markets.

PHILADELPHIA.—FLOUR steady; winter extras, \$3.35; Pennsylvania rollers, \$3.25 to \$3.50; city mills, fancy, \$4.00 to \$4.20. RYE FLOUR, 54¢ per barrel. WHEAT, No. 1, 54¢; No. 2, 53¢; No. 3, 52¢; No. 4, 51¢; No. 5, 50¢; No. 6, 49¢; No. 7, 48¢; No. 8, 47¢; No. 9, 46¢; No. 10, 45¢; No. 11, 44¢; No. 12, 43¢; No. 13, 42¢; No. 14, 41¢; No. 15, 40¢; No. 16, 39¢; No. 17, 38¢; No. 18, 37¢; No. 19, 36¢; No. 20, 35¢; No. 21, 34¢; No. 22, 33¢; No. 23, 32¢; No. 24, 31¢; No. 25, 30¢; No. 26, 29¢; No. 27, 28¢; No. 28, 27¢; No. 29, 26¢; No. 30, 25¢; No. 31, 24¢; No. 32, 23¢; No. 33, 22¢; No. 34, 21¢; No. 35, 20¢; No. 36, 19¢; No. 37, 18¢; No. 38, 17¢; No. 39, 16¢; No. 40, 15¢; No. 41, 14¢; No. 42, 13¢; No. 43, 12¢; No. 44, 11¢; No. 45, 10¢; No. 46, 9¢; No. 47, 8¢; No. 48, 7¢; No. 49, 6¢; No. 50, 5¢; No. 51, 4¢; No. 52, 3¢; No. 53, 2¢; No. 54, 1¢; No. 55, 0¢; No. 56, 0¢; No. 57, 0¢; No. 58, 0¢; No. 59, 0¢; No. 60, 0¢; No. 61, 0¢; No. 62, 0¢; No. 63, 0¢; No. 64, 0¢; No. 65, 0¢; No. 66, 0¢; No. 67, 0¢; No. 68, 0¢; No. 69, 0¢; No. 70, 0¢; No. 71, 0¢; No. 72, 0¢; No. 73, 0¢; No. 74, 0¢; No. 75, 0¢; No. 76, 0¢; No. 77, 0¢; No. 78, 0¢; No. 79, 0¢; No. 80, 0¢; No. 81, 0¢; No. 82, 0¢; No. 83, 0¢; No. 84, 0¢; No. 85, 0¢; No. 86, 0¢; No. 87, 0¢; No. 88, 0¢; No. 89, 0¢; No. 90, 0¢; No. 91, 0¢; No. 92, 0¢; No. 93, 0¢; No. 94, 0¢; No. 95, 0¢; No. 96, 0¢; No. 97, 0¢; No. 98, 0¢; No. 99, 0¢; No. 100, 0¢.

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#### FOUND TONS LOTTERY TICKETS

Secret Service Men Search Wilmington, Del., Printing Office.

Wilmington, Del., May 2.—United States secret service officers, in charge of M. F. Griffin, of the Philadelphia district, made a search of the printing plant of John M. Rogers, of this city, for lottery tickets and found about two tons of material which, Officer Griffin says, appears to be unfinished lottery tickets. This action followed a search of an establishment in Gloucester, N.J., in which John M. Rogers is interested and in which six cases of plates were found. These plates, the secret service officers say, were used in printing Honduras lottery tickets. The secret service officers are in charge of the printing office and will make further search of the place.

## STATE POLICE FIRE ON MOB

Stoned by Idle Mine Workers at Mt. Carmel Were Forced to Shoot.

TWENTY HURT; THREE FATALLY

Mt. Carmel, Pa., May 1.—The first serious collision between a mob of idle mine workers and a platoon of the new state constabulary force since mining in the anthracite coal region was suspended on April 1 occurred here, and resulted in the injuring of probably 20 men, three of whom will likely die. The disturbance was caused by an attack on a detail of the state police by several hundred foreigners, who became incensed at the presence of the constables. They threw stones at the policemen and otherwise endangered their lives to such an extent that they were forced to fire on the crowd which had swelled into thousands. The riot caused the greatest excitement in the many mining villages of the southern coal fields when it became known that mine workers had been shot down, but the affected territory is comparatively quiet.

While it is believed that a score of persons were injured only 10 are accounted for. They are: Louis Wilson, shot through the body, will die; Reddy Miserevic, shot in the stomach, will die; Stanislaus Watskoski, shot in the groin, will die; Matthew Matsusak, Barker Shaper, Martin Suttellus, Martin Yulucki, Stany Rokosky, Peter Shilinski and R. H. Gibson, a trooper.

Shot Standing in Front of Home. Wilson was shot while standing in front of his home, a block from the scene of the conflict. Gibson, the trooper, was struck on the head with a rock and seriously hurt. Exclusive of the three men fatally injured, the mine workers were shot in the legs and arms.

The affair is the result of an attack upon non-union men made at various times last week. The attacks became so numerous that Sheriff Sharpless, of Northumberland county, appealed to the state constabulary for help. In accordance with orders from Captain John C. Groome, the superintendent of the state police, troop C, which was marching from Reading to Hazleton, was divided, and half of the men under Lieutenant Smith were sent to Mt. Carmel.

After looking to their mounts, the troopers started out to get breakfast, and immediately ran into trouble from an unexpected source. At the first hotel they went to, the dining room girls refused to serve them, and they received the same treatment at two other places. In most of the small mining towns the help about hotels and other places are related to mine workers or in sympathy with them, and during strike times they do all they can to help the workers.

The presence of the troopers on the main street of the town caused a crowd of mine workers to gather about them, and the bolder ones in the crowd began to stir up trouble. The crowd closed in upon the state police and began throwing stones. The troopers charged the mob and scattered it, but not before several men were hurt, including a trooper. Lieutenant Smith drew his men into line and threatened to shoot if the mob renewed the attack. In the meantime, local leaders of the mine workers circulated through the crowd and ordered the infuriated foreigners to disperse and keep the peace. The chief Burgess, who is a member of the miners' union, addressed the crowd from a window, and advised them to go home. This action had considerable effect, and the detail of troopers started for the Sayre colliery of the Lehigh Valley Coal company on the outskirts of Mt. Carmel, where non-union men had been attacked by foreigners Saturday night.

Fired Three Volleys. Some of the mob persisted in following the troopers, and as they were passing the residence of Dr. J. D. Keefe, on Hickory street, some one threw a stone at them, which was followed by a shower of others. Lieutenant Smith wheeled his men about and gave the order to fire. The number of shots fired